

THE HAMILTON TIMES

PUBLISHED BY

The Times Printing Co., Limited

Corner King William and Hurshon Streets.
Business Telephone 285; Editorial Room 88.
Founded 1877 and published continuously since 1877 under the name of The Times.
W. F. Long Company, NEW YORK, Special Representative, 2 West End St.
John W. Thompson, General Distributor, 100 King William Street.
Represented in LONDON, ENGLAND, and on the Continent by leading Advertising Agencies.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1916.

THE WAR SITUATION.

The fall of Erzerum is not only a bad blow to Turkey, but the Kaiser must also have felt it severely, as no doubt he is a friend of Sultan Abdul Hamid. The king was in Vienna when the news reached him, and he lost no time in making for home. With Russia striding towards Constantinople, and at the same time battering at the enemy in Galicia and Bucovina, Foxy Ferdi decided that it was time he was looking after the defense of his country. Romania cannot be expected to return much longer on the fence. All her interests lie with Russia, and as she has a much larger army than his Bulgarists, the outlook is not very bright for the latter. It is just possible, too, that the Allies now at Saloniki will not rest content to stay there, but will soon be knocking at the door of Ferdi's little kingdom.

Colonel Shumsky, military critic of the Siberian Volksblatt, regards the Caucasian campaign as a new service to the Entente Allies, since it relieves pressure on the British in Mesopotamia. By flanking Erzerum, a fortress regarded by the Turks as an effective barrier between the Caucasus and Asiatic Turkey, Colonel Shumsky says the Russians achieved a master stroke. The Caucasus seriously threatened that stronghold. Now the stronghold has fallen another master stroke has been dealt the enemy. "The strategic meaning of this advance along the whole Caucasus front," says Colonel Shumsky, "is that we are gradually approaching the British forces in Mesopotamia, and, although a meeting cannot be expected in the near future, the mere fact of its possibility increases our new and important strategic phase."

The British are now holding a much more extended front in France and in Flanders than they did a year ago, thus relieving the French and enabling them to concentrate their forces in other spheres. Our Canadian troops are taking an active share in the present fighting and appear to be easily holding their own with the Germans.

Now that President Wilson has let it be known that he does not approve of Germany's proposal to establish belligerent armed merchantmen on sight, the question arises, will Germany carry out his intention in face of his recent visit to Sweden, which is getting very tired of Britain, has fallen in with the German pronouncements and warns her people to stay off such ships. From statements made to-day it looks as if another series of ships will pass between the U. S. and Germany on the subject.

The Chicago Tribune's Washington correspondent states that Secretary Lansing has despatched a serious warning to Turkey in regard to the Armenian massacres. The President demands that a million Armenians have either been massacred or starved to death, and he gives the Turks some warning that this sort of thing must stop, and that the guilty parties be punished. Enver Pasha is the real culprit, and it is not likely that he will kill himself. The President threatening such a drastic character if the atrocities are not stopped.

250,000 MORE MEN WANTED.

There has been some talk of our Recruiting League appealing to the Government to set the machinery in motion of the Militia Act so that the young single men of the country be got to more readily answer the call of their country. But it is doubtful if anything along that line will be done in the immediate future. The officers in charge of the city recruiting seem to be fairly satisfied with present results, the only drawback being the large number of rejections. Why so many young men of the city are militarily unfit is a question, race deteriorating or is the standard set too high? It must be remembered that Canada has promised Great Britain that she will call up five hundred thousand men for service abroad. She has not yet raised the half of that number, and it may take from six months to a year to get the men. In the meantime, our own soldiers and British are in a position that are as savage and fighters to keep them back the Germans, and no doubt they are anxiously waiting for reinforcements from home. We imagine that we can hear our own boys at the front as they struggle daily with the enemy, asking in God's name, why the young men at home do not hurry to their assistance.

As we have already pointed out, the waste of time, money and labor in getting recruits is to be deplored, and we have an idea that the Government could do well to drop the policy of recruiting if it chose to do so. In the old days there were Lord Derby and Lloyd George, who are continually engaged in speeding up their department. But nothing doing here.

These two men are supplemented and helped in their work by such men as Will Crooks, Ben Tillett, Arthur Henderson, Mr. Hodge and Mr.

Robert. Although opposed to principle to recruit the Labor, in face of the enemy, swallow its principles and puts out a mighty effort to overcome the force that would, could, overwhelm them and sweep their trade unions out of existence.

We think that the Recruiting League would be fully justified in appealing to the Government to put a little more ginger in its efforts to raise these men and not allow the whole burden to rest on the military officers and the members of the Recruiting League.

PENSIONS FOR TEACHERS.

There may be some good reason why public school teachers should receive pensions, but these reasons were not stated at the meeting of the School Board last evening. Reasons or excuse, of course, were given, but none of them, in our mind, were convincing.

Why should school teachers receive pensions from the public?

Teachers are not anomalies, nor are they a rule of thumb. They have standards.

There are no full times, nor

does the weather break into their day's labor. Their salary runs on all the year round, without a break. We would imagine that there is not another class of employees who should be more independent than they are.

Some of the trusted talk of the teachers having only living wages. Whose fault is that? Why not give them a little more than a living wage? The people do not object to that. Pay them honest wages and let them provide their own pensions.

We would like to ask Trustees Rollie and any other trustees what chance they have of getting a pension when the board decides that their usefulness is gone. Why should men and women have no prospect of getting a pension plan for pensions for the school teacher?

Why not pay the teachers decent wages and let them insure themselves against old age? The Dominion Government has a pension scheme which would suit them exactly. Mr. Milner's suggestion as to pensions for poor people may be worth while looking into. Such a scheme is now in force in the old country.

THE SUCE CANAL.

In his speech in the House of Lords on Tuesday Lord Kitchener said that adequate preparations had been made to defend the Suez Canal, as a serious movement was threatened against that waterway. The editor of the *Douglas Standard*, New York, who has recently returned from Egypt, quotes a member of the German general staff as saying to him with reference to the Suez Canal: "Our plans are being rapidly perfected. The English are aware of our intentions and will try to block us. But we are certain to win. If the canal can be cut, we have 100,000 men standing ready to-day as an expeditionary force. We shall, we hope, have a total of 200,000 men in the fighting line at the disposal of Great Britain by June next. The effect of the Gallipoli disaster, he said, was only to harden the determination of the English to prevent us from reaching the Suez Canal. Owing to bad administration the city has lost \$30,000 on one contract alone."

Premier William Morris Hughes, of Australia, passed through Winnipeg the other day on his way to the old country. Interviewed, he said that he had no objection to the Suez Canal being used to transport troops to Tassili 160,000 men. We have 100,000 men standing ready to-day as an expeditionary force. We shall, we hope, have a total of 200,000 men in the fighting line at the disposal of Great Britain by June next. The effect of the Gallipoli disaster, he said, was only to harden the determination of the English to prevent us from reaching the Suez Canal. Owing to bad administration the city has lost \$30,000 on one contract alone."

He is a long way from Constantinople to the canal, and the going is not of the best in some places. Kitchener apparently thinks that it is safe, and possibly before the Germans get there the Grand Duke and the British may have linked up their forces in Mesopotamia. In that event, any invasion of Egypt would be called off.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Editorial note and avoid the rush later on.

The Asylum is not the only institution guilty of sloth. There are others right in the centre of the city.

A woman, probably a horrible fanatic, has made the discovery that she was a man who composed the song "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier," and that they are men who sang the song. The mean thing.

The Toronto News is coming over to the women's side. It says: "What seriously believes that equal suffrage in Ontario would affect public life unfavorably or result in less wise and sound judgments on public questions?"

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HEINTZMAN & CO., Ltd.

A Victrola gives untold pleasure to the whole family and makes entertaining easy. No matter what your musical taste may be, the Victrola will meet it. You can have an orchestra or band concert, an evening with the world's greatest singers, instrumental solos, or you can organize an informal dance in about one minute.

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ROUNDING UP HUN PLOTS

Two Arrests, and More Looked for, in Attack on Detroit Plant

Big Force of Detectives Has Been Busy as Workers.

Detroit, Feb. 18.—The police expect to make four or five more arrests, either to-night or Saturday, in the alleged plot to dynamite the American Car and Foundry Company.

Two men are now held at headquarters in connection with the case.

Police and private detectives are on the trail of several other men, said to be members of a gang of bomb plotters.

At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, Prosecutor Jasnowski, Assistant Vanclle, J. Herbert Cole, special officer of the Detroit Police, and a force of ten police detectives, who have been working in the car foundry plant, and local detective Rapp and Haig, assigned to the case, went into conference in the prosecutor's office.

Cole represents the Government and was called into the case for the first time.

It was learned late in the afternoon that for the past 20 days as detectives have been at work in the plant of the American Car and Foundry Company. Every department of the big plant has been under their constant scrutiny. They were there to observe the workers, but it is declared that the officials of the company knew of their presence.

A strange woman, a mysterious waif of the British Government, in possession of death-dealing devices for warfare, and a midnight visit of armament experts to the plant of the American Car and Foundry Company, Russell street, are new factors that appeared to-day in the police investigation of the workers, but it is declared that the officials of the company knew of their presence.

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Finkerton detectives have been at Detroit to help in the search for the man that he had sold dynamite to a Detroit man named Bartholomew.

Developments showed that the party of revolutionists had been in touch with the police believe they now have in custody in the persons of Otto Bartholomew and Ernest McCord, apparently connected with the plot.

The two men under arrest remained here after the other three left last October.

These three men are being sought, and detectives state they have partly traced their movements.

Tracable evidence against the alleged plotters was found in the pockets of the let-

ters found, indicating their personal interest in the war, reported yesterday by Bartholomew to buy dynamite, and a statement to the police by him, that he was arrested for something done in Canada.

And the testimony of a police detective, who was present when the man was arrested, corroborated with an offer to include him in a plan to blow up the foundry plant, which had been making shells for the Canadian army.

The second theory is that the men are agents for a foreign government, and that the offer of war inventions to England was made to them by an established munition firm or directing viaion away from themselves.

SWEDEN AFRAID.

Will Warn Nationals Off Armed Merchants.

Washington Feb. 18.—Sweden has informed the State Department that in consequence of the situation in the Balkans, Germany and Austria to sink armed merchantmen before February 29, it will notify its nationals not to transact business with them.

It was explained at the Legation of Sweden here that there were no general war alarms, but all German legations throughout the world have been instructed to warn their subjects whenever it was known that they contemplated the passage on armed ships of the Allies.

ROMAN CATHOLIC TEACHERS.

Heads R. T. of T. Grand Council—Other Hamiltonians Officers.

Toronto, Feb. 18.—Grand Council Royal Templars of Temperance, at their closing session, elected the following officers: Thomas Morris, of Hamilton, Grand Counsellor; Mrs. Anderson, of Belleville, Grand Vice-Counsellor; Mr. Roy Gray, King of Clubs; G. W. Smith, Grand Secretary; Mrs. Anna J. Gray, Toronto, Provincial Superintendent of Media Contests; Mr. G. T. Thompson, Grand Auditor; Dr. Crawford, Hamilton, Ont.; Grand Medical Referee; Walter L. Townsend, Brampton, Ont.; Frank O'Gorman, Miss A. Ward, Collingwood, Ont.; Deputy Herald; Frank Wright, Gananoque, Ont.; Grand Guard; Thomas Leah, London, Ont.; Mr. W. J. Armstrong, Toronto, Ont.; W. A. Halliday, Toronto, Ont.; Grand Trustee; Mr. G. Hurst, B. E. Harvey, John Buchan, all of Toronto. These were afterwards installed by Dominion Counsellor Austin.

DECORATORS.

Toledo Man Successes Hamiltonian as International President.

Cincinnati, Feb. 18.—William J. Albrecht, of Toledo, Ohio, was elected President of the International Association of Decorators at a recent convention of the United States and Canada, succeeding A. M. Mackenzie, of Hamilton, Ont., at the close of the meeting. George Eastord, of New Haven, Conn., for his convention city in 1917.

The association selected New Haven, Conn., for its convention city in 1917.

Muggins—Bones boasts of being frightened, and yet he doesn't seem to get along. Buggin—He looks to go far ahead, but he loses sight of the opportunities under his very nose.

(Signed) "MAYOR."

HAS GIVEN UP.

Cameros Governor Reports Defeat to His Government.

London, Feb. 18.—Major-General the British forces in West Africa, has transmitted to the Foreign Office a copy of the memorandum of the Spanish Islands of Fernando Po requested him to send to the Colonial Minister in Berlin on behalf of their Governor, Governor of the German Islands.

Minister of the Colonies: Want of information compelled me to leave my residence to cross the Spanish territory with all troops and staff. All the sick and wounded are safe. The troops began to cross the river on the evening of the 4th. The first detachments reached the coast yesterday.

The Spanish Government desires to thank me for the services I rendered from the protection. Negotiations on the details of internment have not yet been completed. This report is written on route.

(Signed) "MAYOR."

TO THE BANKS.

British Chancellor Appeals for Aid for the Treasury.

London, Feb. 18.—Reginald McKenna has sent an appeal to the banks asking that they urge customers to draw smaller amounts of money to prevent similar action forthwith and to impress upon customers the paramount importance of saving and to their allies by offering to contribute to the Treasury such securities either for sale or deposit on loan, whether or not they are in the market. He has purchased lists of the treasury.

"An early date opportunity will

ENDORSES THE SUPERANNUATION OF TEACHERS

School Board Agrees to Pay One Per Cent. Annually to the Fund.

REASONS GIVEN

Large Deputation Waits on Trustees and Urges Action Without Delay.

After a discussion of several hours, augmented by the presence of a large delegation of male and female teachers, the school trustees last night voted to endorse the scheme of superannuation now before the House in its first reading. While the motion to support the proposal, which calls on the Province to give two per cent, the teachers' two and the local board one, was without opposition, it was evident early in the evening that some of the trustees were not at all over-impressed with the arguments given, one of the committee chairmen taking the stand that the measure was not tactful in sending along another big deposition when one had already spoken to the board on the subject some time ago. However, before the conclusion of the session, all seemed reasonably satisfied, and after the submission and withdrawal of several amendments the proposal was endorsed without qualification.

Edward Murphy, of the Collegiate Institute, introduced the teachers to Chairman Carr and the other trustees present. He called on W. M. Logan. The latter pointed out, among other things, that in the last year 20,000 teacher certificates had been issued by the Province, yet the holders could not find enough in the teaching profession to absorb them.

Mr. Murphy said: "The main point is a stepping-stone to something else. There were many reasons, he added, why the present scheme should be adopted.

The teachers did not secure a single living wage. Some were afraid to retire, although thinking, perhaps, they should, because there was no adequate pension fund.

Mr. Murphy said: "The teachers had adopted similar plans with success.

A. E. Manning spoke briefly, followed by H. S. Hogart, who represented the teachers' organization on the committee in charge of the superannuation project. He emphasized the responsibility of the teacher toward the public. He said: "The teacher in the middle class did not have as much, as the former had the little ones for a longer time than others. If the scheme did not pay off, the teachers would not be great, merely \$5,000 from the Board of Education a year. But this would be reduced by the fact that shortly after retirement the teacher would be entitled to a pension of 20 per cent. of his salary.

Mr. Murphy said: "The City of Ottawa where there was a plan in force now, said that it did not want to go on in the general scheme, as it still had money to spend or to invest in new enterprises.

Can we afford to run this risk? Remember that if we once put the ban on the hotels we shall never be able to repair the damage done to them and the community at large.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LEAGUE OF ONTARIO

HEAD OFFICE, 15 WILTON AVENUE, TORONTO.

No fees are required for membership in the League.

Fill out the application blank and forward to the Secretary of The Personal Liberty League.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LEAGUE OF ONTARIO

HEAD OFFICE, 15 WILTON AVENUE, TORONTO.

The undersigned subscribes to the Declaration of Principles of The Personal Liberty League of Ontario, and affirms that he is in entire sympathy with the general purposes of the organization, and hereby applies for membership, dedicating himself to the furtherance of the aims and objects of the same.

NAME.....

BUSINESS.....

ADDRESS.....

Application Blank for Membership to

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LEAGUE OF ONTARIO

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LABOR AGAINST CONSCRIPTION AS SUGGESTED

Local Trade Council On Record
as Opposed to Any Idea So
Far Advanced.

ON PROHIBITION

Council Neutral—Refuse Donation
to Institution That Employed
Non-Union Labor.

The Trades and Labor Council last night passed a resolution to the effect that they deemed it unwise and unnecessary at this time to establish conscription in any of the forms as suggested by the Hamilton Recruiting League, and the Council wished to be known that the conscription measure suggested by S. L. Landers was not made by him as a representative of organized labor this city.

In reference to the question of preventing young men from entering the United States to escape conscription, the opinion was expressed that the Government would take the proper steps when the occasion for such arose. The matter was thoroughly discussed.

One of the members introduced the question of temperance and the widespread movement of the temperance party. After a heated argument the Council went to record, being next to unanimous in total abstinence.

At the request of the civic property and license committee, a committee was appointed to consider the use of the tanks or barrels of fruit essence in connection with the Central Market. An application was received from the Y. W. C. A. asking the Council to let them have the use of a new dormitory. This was refused, on the grounds that the new building had been constructed by non-union labor.

John A. Plett, Canadian organizer of the American Federation of Labor, gave a lengthy address on the Industrial War Tax Act, copies of which will be secured and discussed at the next meeting.

NO CRISIS

**Swiss President Denies Split Over
Hut Sympathizers.**

(By Times Special Cable.)
Paris, Feb. 18.—Camille de Coppet, President of the Swiss Federation, says that there is no crisis in Swiss land involving the political unity of the country, according to the *Reuter* news service of the London office, which M. De Coppet, secretary of the agitation aroused in Switzerland by the disclosure made during investigation of the case of the Swiss colonel arrested on charges of commanding military secrets.

"Switzerland to-morrow will be the same as yesterday," said the President. "The sympathies entertained by the Swiss for foreign causes simply show that they are usually more interested in the welfare of others than in their own. Should a movement of assimilation take place on our borders, it would be a movement of endemisms, as we say in Switzerland, that crosses over. In other words, our neighbors are far more likely to become Swiss than are the Swiss to become part of some other liberal nation. All this popular fervor will quiet down when the Federal Council meets. Everything will be quieted, and the present situation will come out of the affair strengthened, if anything."

A dispatch from Geneva on Jan. 14 last, said that Colonels de Watteville and Egli had been accused of communicating to Germany information regarding the Swiss frontier, and that they had been aroused with regard to the accusations made against the two colonels, and while culminated in the formation of a Committee, led by an angry mob in the city of Lausanne.

HOME GUARD

**Active Work Will Follow the
Present Reorganization.**

A large and representative meeting of the officers for the H. H. G. R. A. was held at headquarters last evening, every company being well represented. In the unavoidable absence of Brig. Gen. Sir John M. Gibson, Major C. A. Powell presided.

The following appointments were announced:

K. Bethun to be Senior Major.

Ralph C. Ripley to be Junior Major.

J. H. Collinson to be Assistant Adjutant.

The organization will be greatly strengthened by the addition of these several new companies.

Recruiting methods were fully discussed and a vigorous campaign will be immediately inaugurated. It was thought that the Home Guard, although not eligible for military service overseas or with the local units, would be glad to line up with the Home Guards.

A series of lectures and instructional parades for officers and non-coms, and those desiring to qualify for these ranks will be started and notifications of same will appear in orders in a day or two.

As soon as the weather permits, drilling in open air will begin. The meetings will be regular, held in the meantime, company parades and in-

door rifle practice will be encouraged.

The meeting was characterized by enthusiasm, and an earnest determination on the part of every one present to place the Home Guard on a footing that will reflect credit on the city and those associated with it.

Music AND Drama

Jean Webster's novel, "Daddy Long-Legs," as one of the best sellers of a year ago, was widely read and criticized. It found its way into many of the homes of the city, and that fact, no doubt, accounted for the excellent attendance at the grand opening of the Grand Hall evening, where a dramatization was offered. Every salient point was brought out in perfect detail by Fred C. Clegg, George Allison in the leading roles, and a supporting cast of well known actors. The play was a comedy, but reality is a play in a drama, with just enough humor introduced to carry the story through to a light and pleasant end, and that lived happily ever after. The scenes shown in the first act, the characters telling of a child who had been left in a home of refuge, the action taking place in the dining room, or little, pleasant sitting room, that clattered around the table and at the scullery work, looked as though they had never seen a fully satisfactory meal in fact a touch of dirt was sung, relative to this. Over them presided a woman who was the mother of the boy. From her, a kind word was never heard. The "poverty stricken brain" was a picture to behold, and she made sure, by coffee and bread, that what little spirit still flickered was ground under foot. A visit was made to the home of an important individual, and dried up specimens of humanity, in whom charity was a negligible quality. The heroine was the picture of a new trustee and, carrying out her advanced philosophy and philanthropy, she took the boy and her to college, giving her every opportunity that was enjoyed by the wealthy, on the understanding that she should never know that she was only a name. The man touched by these letters, and without whom she had never been to school, and on whom she had been the culminating of which was many explanations, a separation through misunderstanding and then "I love you."

Nina Carson, showed wonderful dramatic ability as an orphan girl, and then as a young woman who had grown into a motherly woman whose heart was in the right place; Gertrude the lover, a picture of police and manner of speaking, while a boy adopted when the social ladder has been safely climbed—by means of the manufacture of overalls. Nina Saville interpreted the role of the asylum superintendent and Bertha Lee Lester that of an old maid. One depended a great deal of the humor.

Few little children were worthy of special mention, but Helen Shedd, Annie Steele, Mary Steele and Jack Davis. Deep study and earnest application must have been required to portray the part of delicate orphans.

The other characters were well portrayed. Donaldson was all that a village doctor should be. Kellie Johnson made a motherly little woman whose heart was in the right place; Gerrit the boy adopted when the social ladder has been safely climbed—by means of the manufacture of overalls. Nina Saville interpreted the role of the asylum superintendent and Bertha Lee Lester that of an old maid. One depended a great deal of the humor.

Few little children were worthy of special mention, but Helen Shedd, Annie Steele, Mary Steele and Jack Davis. Deep study and earnest application must have been required to portray the part of delicate orphans.

One of the most successful rural comedians has been introduced to vanderbilt in a long time in the person of Fred Ardath and company, entitled "Hiram on the Farm," and which will be presented at the big hall next week. Ardath, who has long been recognized as a rural comedian of exceptional ability, is supported by a number of stock players, and a number of trained chickens, pigs, ducks and dogs are used in the act and give the attraction a real touch of farm flavor. The act is a comedy to which it is one continual scream.

The balance of the bill is sure to be a success. The Arctic Brothers, tuning musicians, with a fine first appearance here. They have a turn that is as original as it is clever. They are a company of trained musicians who play a variety of instruments.

The bill also includes Le Chevre, presenting a unique act; the Royal Minstrels, featuring iodine, and five reels of feature photo-plays. The Temple pictures are the picture of the entertainment furnished at that time.

They are carefully selected and always excite the admiration of movie devotees.

RUM CONGRATULATIONS
Joy to the renowned Grand Duke
Over captured Erzberg!

And may he soon contrive to cool
the good and every crumb
Of Tschirn, humpbacked horses
Within the Golden Horn, no less!

W. M.
Athol Bank, Feb. 15, 1916.

SUNDAY MOSTLY FAIR.
(By Times Special Wire.)

Toronto, Feb. 18.—The disturbance which was over the lake and lakes yesterday has developed into an important storm, now centered in the Bay of Quinte. The wind from the south has spread over Ontario and Quebec while the weather continues mild in the western provinces.

Forreston, Galt and Georgetown Bazaar Fair and cold vocay. Sunday-Snowflurries, but mostly fair.

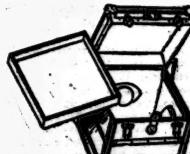
LENNOX

Has purchased the Walter E. Murray Trunk and Leather Goods stock at a low rate on the dollar, and will put the goods on sale MONDAY MORNING, 21st, at less than half prices.

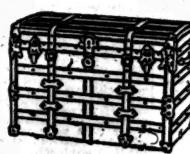
These are Some of the Lines:



\$10.00 Steamer Trunks for \$4.50.



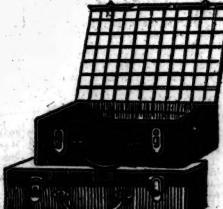
Ladies' \$12 Hat Trunk Only \$6.00.



\$10.00 Trunk, cloth lined, extra
dress tray, for \$5.00.



Gent's Tie Pin and Stick Pin Case,
\$3.50, only \$1.50.



Girls' and Boys' Writing or Piano
Book Cases only 25c.



Gent's Military Brushes Half Price.



Ladies' and Gent's Suit Cases Half Price.



Gent's Traveling Bag Half Price; 16, 18 and 20 inch.



Ladies' Traveling Bag Half
Price.



Jewel Cases 50c up.



Photo Frame Less
Than Half Price.



\$1.00 Collar Bags Only 50c.

Bill Folds, Cigar Cases, Coin Purses, Ladies' Hand Bags, Writing Portfolios and hundreds of other lines of the Murray stock

AT LESS THAN HALF PRICES

LENNOX

**18, 20, 22 KING
STREET EAST**

**MARY PICKFORD****A FAIR EXCHANGE IS NO ROBBERY.**

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As I have often told you, I always make fine birds' nests, does not always prove true, and that is the way with many others in this world who derive their income from the sale of birds' nests.

It has always been one of my pet theories that people who have similitude with me are bound to succeed.

In our mother's generation and in our grandmothers' time the young girls used to go to concert parties for two minutes at a time. When I was not looking he would crawl out along the floor or climb up on my chair, sit down there so friendly and softly, sometimes prettily.

It may be the pet of him, and when I went to South for a picture I was anxious to take him with me. Mother thought it was a good idea, so I had to leave him with Lottie, as I was never sure of how much attention I could give any pet when I had to leave from home.

"Promise you will keep up his education," I admonished Lottie. "I know how important it is to have a good education, and I have even seen, I insist that Don Carlos shall be all the gentleman his name suggests."

Lottie agreed faithfully, though I must say it was with some reluctance. I went away without him.

I did not say much about Don Carlos in my letters, and was not afraid to ask, fearing something had happened to him. But when returning home I found him safe and sound, and still more pompos and self-important as ever.

"Don Carlos," I cried, hurrying over to him and putting my finger out so he could see up under his wing. "Is he still his custom, 'don't you know me any more'?

He gave a thinning squawk and before I could withdraw my finger he had nipped me good and hard.

I turned around to see another parrot who was there, another parrot with a bad disposition as well.

"I found my return," he said, "but I am not afraid to say that I had never brought him up to be a respectable bird."

A FALSE DON CARLOS.

Finally I had to bring a confession from Lottie that while I was gone the real Don Carlos had died of heart trouble, and that she had taken the little bird down to the store to find its counterpart, and it had been no easy task. But she had done only the best she could, not of the disposition which like all of us, soon betrays itself.

The old adage of "Fine feathered friends" gave a thinning squawk and before I could withdraw my finger he had nipped me good and hard.

I turned around to see another parrot with a bad disposition as well.

"I found my return," he said, "but I am not afraid to say that I had never brought him up to be a respectable bird."

Communications for Mrs. Pickford should be addressed to 210 Riverside Drive, New York City, U. S. A.

The Virtue of the Natural Leaf is perfectly preserved in the sealed "SALADA"

packet. Young tender leaves only, grown with utmost care, and with flavour as the prime object, are used to produce the famous Salada blends.

FINE HEROES WON THE V. C.

Latest List of Brave Deeds Which Got Highest Honor.

His Life for His Officer—Naval Hero at Kut.

Five new V. C. grants for bravery in France and Flanders and Mesopotamia, have been announced:

No. 1665: Corporal Alfred A. Burton, 1st Battalion, Herefordshire Regiment (T. F.)

At Culech, on September 21, His Majesty had laid the front trenches prepared to it in time when a large German gun battery fell into the trench. Corporal Burton, who well knew the destructive power of this class of bomb, might easily have "got under cover behind a ridge, but he immediately went forward, put his foot on the fuse, wrenched it out of the bomb, and threw it into the parapet, thus saving the lives of his comrades. The presence of mind and great pluck saved the lives of others.

No. 1670: Private John Caffrey, 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment.

A man of the York and Lancashire Regiment, was severely wounded and was lying in the open, unable to move, in full view and about 300 to 400 yards from the enemy's trenches when he saw a German shell fall near him. When he saw it coming, he sprang to his feet, ran across to the centre of the obstruction by suffocating having failed. Lieutenant-Colonel Cookson ordered the Comet Company, who were also under fire, to cut the wire with an axe and tried to cut the wire without success. It with the other craft companies, who were also under fire, meditated shot in several places and died within a very few minutes.

No. 119. During a very heavy bombardment by the enemy six of the platoon were killed and seven wounded, while all the remainder were missing or lost.

When the senior non-commissioned officer had been either killed or wounded Meekosha at once took command and, in spite of no fewer than 10 more big shells falling within 20 yards of him, continued to dig out the wounded and bring them to safety behind the enemy and at close range from the German trenches. By his promptness and coolness in carrying out his mission he saved at least four lives.

Corporal Meekosha, was awarded the D. G. M. for this gallantry.

No. 1666: Corporal Alfred A. Burton, 1st Battalion, Herefordshire Regiment (T. F.)

At Culech, on September 21, His Majesty had laid the front trenches prepared to it in time when a large German gun battery fell into the trench. Corporal Burton, who well knew the destructive power of this class of bomb, might easily have "got under cover behind a ridge, but he immediately went forward, put his foot on the fuse, wrenched it out of the bomb, and threw it into the parapet, thus saving the lives of his comrades. The presence of mind and great pluck saved the lives of others.

No. 1670: Private John Caffrey, 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment.

A man of the York and Lancashire Regiment, was severely wounded and was lying in the open, unable to move, in full view and about 300 to 400 yards from the enemy's trenches when he saw a German shell fall near him. When he saw it coming, he sprang to his feet, ran across to the centre of the obstruction by suffocating having failed. Lieutenant-Colonel Cookson ordered the Comet Company, who were also under fire, to cut the wire with an axe and tried to cut the wire without success. It with the other craft companies, who were also under fire, meditated shot in several places and died within a very few minutes.

BACKS BRITAIN

French House Supports the Premier's Request.

Paris, Feb. 18.—Soon after the opening of the session to-day the Chamber of Deputies, Premier Briand, told the members that there was no immediate dissolution of the resolution presented by Abel Ferry, Radical member for Paris, to the Ministry to take effective constitutional right of directing all mobilized forces.

The Premier advanced several reasons for his opposition to the subject of the present. He said the Government had taken measures in conformity with the desire of the Chamber, and made every effort to give others the utmost coolness and bravery.

The Chamber showed its confidence in the Government by postponing by a vote of 234 to 169 further discussion of the resolution.

BLOW TO HAVANA.

British Prohibition of Tobacco Has Caused Disorientation.

London, Feb. 18.—The British government prohibiting all tobacco, except under Board of Trade license, importation of manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco, and咀嚼 tobacco, to the colonies, has caused disorientation among the tobacco workers in Havana.

The patrol was discovered when close to the enemy, who opened heavy fire with machine guns, killing the officer and a sergeant.

The latter was carried back by the last remaining man. Death remained with him, however, and he died, bleeding beside him, and bandaging his wounds regardless of the enemy's fire.

After a respite, a rescue party crawling through the German lines found the officer and corporal, the former unconscious, but alive and the latter dead. The corporal was riddled with bullet. He had given his own life and saved his officer.

No. 1147: Corporal Samuel Meekosha, 116th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment (T. F.)—He was with a platoon of about 20 men, uncommissioned and privates, who were holding an isolated trench near

the axis of the battle line.

When the Germans first came into the trench, they were driven out by a series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a second series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a third series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a fourth series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a fifth series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a sixth series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a seventh series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a eighth series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a ninth series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a tenth series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a eleventh series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a twelfth series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a thirteenth series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a fourteenth series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a fifteenth series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a sixteenth series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a seventeenth series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a eighteenth series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a nineteenth series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a twentieth series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a twenty-first series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a twenty-second series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a twenty-third series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a twenty-fourth series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a twenty-fifth series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a twenty-sixth series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a twenty-seventh series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a twenty-eighth series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a twenty-ninth series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a thirtieth series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a thirty-first series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

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They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

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They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

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They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a forty-series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a forty-one-series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a forty-two-series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a forty-three-series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a forty-four-series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a forty-five-series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a forty-six-series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a forty-seven-series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a forty-eight-series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a forty-nine-series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a fifty-series of rifle volleys.

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They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a fifty-nine-series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a sixty-series of rifle volleys.

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They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

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They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a seventy-one-series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a seventy-two-series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the trench, and were driven out by a seventy-three-series of rifle volleys.

They then reappeared, and the British gunners were compelled to fire again.

After a short pause, the Germans again came into the

THE TIMES SPORTING PAGE

Scullers Will Likely Get Back Into Action Some Time Next Week

Local Teams Showing Big Improvement In Practices—Coach Carroll Thinks Juniors Will Go Through To N. H. L. Championship.

Although things are exceedingly quiet for hockey in Hamilton at the present time, by the end of next week the two local Northern League teams will be seen in action again, the hockey fans having been waiting anxiously for the first Northern League game, which will be well rewarded. What Coach Carroll can do with the team he has scheduled to play at the Arenas to-night, has been postponed until Wednesday evening, with the result that while the team will enter the championship, while a loss will bring them back on an even basis with the Scullers.

Going to the death of "Glad" Murphy, the player who was to have been the star of the team, which had been scheduled to play at the Arenas to-night, has been postponed until Wednesday evening, with the result that while the team will enter the championship, while a loss will bring them back on an even basis with the Scullers.

Montreal, Feb. 18.—In view of the action of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association in deciding to postpone the departure of amateur law prevalent in eastern Canada, the four-column article in *The Evening News* yesterday gave a good exposure of the state of affairs in local hockey was of timely interest.

Under the above heading *The News* says:

"There is no query involved in this title. There is no need of a question mark in the consideration of the action of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, which call loudly for attention at this stage of the game's development. In its natural progress from a minor pastime to a major sport, hockey has suffered and is suffering from them. But the outstanding evils which seem to be developing, the pace and rapid attention at this juncture are more definite, and far more dangerous, than mere surface indications incidental to the natural growth of a national pastime. They are deep-rooted and virulent. More particularly, they are to be found on the part of those whose tax action is dragging into the gutter one of the finest, and by far the most spectacular, sports in the world, and the better off after it. Verily, the appearance of genuine sportsmen who are interested themselves in hockey in these last days make microscopically small."

"Public interest in hockey in Montreal is dead. Making allowances for all possible conditions, the attendance of the big professional games, where hockey is, at any rate, a surety of success, demonstrates that beyond a doubt. There is no longer the keen interest in amateur games, and the amateur teams which used to obtain in the latter days of amateurism and the early period of the game's professional development, with the exception of the Maroons, have disappeared. The Maroons' championship was finally decided they wanted to start proceedings, but Coach Carroll, who would have been a good fit for Hamilton, to start playing after being beaten, and the case was dropped.

The City League hockey game at the Arenas last evening between Ontario Club and Barnabees resulted in a win for the former by 7 to 1 over the latter. The Maroons lost another game, and if they play the same brand of hockey in the remaining games, they will be beaten, and there is little chance of their winning, as the Rowing Club junior

Park in 1915, when he won a purse of \$20,000. In a tour of this country and England, which followed, he won over 200.

HOCKEY RECORD

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Group.

Frontenacs

5 Queen's Univ.

Second Round

5 Fort Colborne

Group Tie-Play-off.

5 1st Batt.

Juniors

5 London Ontario

EXHIBITION

1 Detroit

1000 Islands

GAMES SATURDAY.

O.H.A. senior (group)—Argonauts

Junior Third round, golden-gate—Art

Waterloo Queen's University

National Hockey Association—Wanderers

Western Intercolonial—Lakes and Woods

5th and 6th, cold Miller by Sunday.

JOE BIRMINGHAM WILL MANAGE TORONTO CLUB

Former Nap Leader For The Leafs

New York, Feb. 18.—James J. McDonald, president of the Toronto club of the International League, to-day signed Joe Birmingham to lead the Maple Leaf organization in 1916.

Birmingham, a native of the city of Cleveland, was the hero of the 1914-15 season, when he was the leading pitcher of the playing end of the organization.

He was the best pitcher in the International League, and his record of 22 wins and 12 losses made him a favorite with the fans.

Hockey will be very much in evidence here before the end of next week, and the local teams will be meeting with Northern League teams in the final. The junior team to fine form for their contest with Owen Sound, and the seniors should also be in shape for their contest.

Fighting Curies are still suffering from the beating he got from Ross, but just as soon as he gets back in shape he intends going after the Indian for another battle.

Hockey here before the end of next week, and the local teams will be meeting with Northern League teams in the final. The junior team to fine form for their contest with Owen Sound, and the seniors should also be in shape for their contest.

Boston, Feb. 18.—John ("Palmer") Powers, 35, who for 15 years was a professional boxer, who was a professional boxer, died Thursday night. His greatest race was a 10-round fight with a man in approximately 600 a month ago.

Berlin, Ont., Feb. 18.—John ("Palmer") Powers, 35, who for 15 years was a professional boxer, who was a professional boxer, died Thursday night. His greatest race was a 10-round fight with a man in approximately 600 a month ago.

Port Colborne Beaten at Wiarton By Small Margin of Two Goals

Drury, McAvoy and Company Made Home Boys Hustle to Win—Midland Group Champions—Many Games Played Last Night.

Winton, Feb. 18.—In the second round of the O. H. A. Intermediate series, Wiarton beat Port Colborne 2 to 1 in the favor of Wiarton.

Two goals were the striking feature of the game, and combination was well nigh impossible. In the first period the score was 2 to 0 in favor of Wiarton.

In the second period Port Colborne showed up stronger, and the score was 1 to 1. The third period was exciting and fast and fought so fiercely that neither side could score.

The game was very clean. The line-up:

Wiarton—Goal: Nimm; defense: Leonard; left centre: Drury; right centre: Sinclair and Kennedy; rover: McKee; centre: Wallen; wings: Philip and Eller.

Port Colborne—Goal: Marshall; centre: Shirr; wings: Krug and Eric.

London—Goal: Reuter; defense: Eason; Sinclair and Kennedy; rover: McEvoy; centre: Wallen; wings: Philip and Eller.

Bracebridge, Ont.—Goal: Marshall; centre: Shirr; wings: Krug and Eric.

Port Colborne—Goal: Crooks; defense: Agnew and McDonald; centre: McEvoy; wings: German and Mason; rover: Drury.

Referee—L. Whitehead, of Toronto.

Midland, Feb. 18.—By defeating the Maroons 2 to 1 in the second round of the round between the Maroons and the Argonauts, Midland beat the visitors' goal during the first quarter and scored three, while the soldiers' team failed to find the lead.

Marion, Feb. 18.—The Maroons' goal was followed by one for the visitors' team, and the home team had twice as many goals as the visitors.

Both the outstanding efforts of the home team were in the first period, and the visitors' team in the second.

Both teams were in the lead at the half-time, but the visitors' team had the better effort.

Verily, the appearance of genuine sportsmen who are interested themselves in hockey in these last days make microscopically small.

"Public interest in hockey in Montreal is dead. Making allowances for all possible conditions, the attendance of the big professional games, where hockey is, at any rate, a surety of success, demonstrates that beyond a doubt.

There is no longer the keen interest in amateur games, and the amateur teams which used to obtain in the latter days of amateurism and the early period of the game's professional development, with the exception of the Maroons, have disappeared.

The Maroons' championship was finally decided they wanted to start proceedings, but Coach Carroll, who would have been a good fit for Hamilton, to start playing after being beaten, and the case was dropped.

The City League hockey game at the Arenas last evening between Ontario Club and Barnabees resulted in a win for the former by 7 to 1 over the latter. The Maroons lost another game, and if they play the same brand of hockey in the remaining games, they will be beaten, and there is little chance of their winning, as the Rowing Club junior

Park in 1915, when he won a purse of \$20,000. In a tour of this country and England, which followed, he won over 200.

WAIKED PROM BRANTFORD TO JOIN SPORTSMEN

Longboat Is Anxious to Be Transferred.

Toronto, Feb. 18.—Ninety minutes of play failed to declare a winner in the sudden-death game, the play-off game in the O. H. A. Intermediate series between Wiarton and Waterloo at the Arenas last night. The final score was five all. Weston led at the end of the first period by 3 to 1, and the home team had twice as many goals as the visitors.

Both teams were in the lead at the half-time, but the visitors' team had the better effort.

Verily, the appearance of genuine sportsmen who are interested themselves in hockey in these last days make microscopically small.

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Park in 1915, when he won a purse of \$20,000. In a tour of this country and England, which followed, he won over 200.

SEATTLE WON

(By Times Special Wire.)

Vancouver, Feb. 18.—In the match between Seattle and Victoria, the visitors' team won by an aggregate of 10 to 6.

The teams had a hard-fought battle, but Seattle's superior strength and skill won out.

Seattle's 10 goals were scored by 5 each in the first and second periods.

Victoria's 6 goals were scored by 3 each in the first and second periods.

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WHEN THE BAIRNIES CUDDLE DOON BY ELSPETH

During the running commotion, behind the scenes, the bairnies, behind the scenes, the delectors of the inner line steadily and constantly knew. Some cent, some grey, or crippled. Some cent, some grey, or crippled. Some cent, some grey, or crippled.

Just praying, always praying, for the front line fighting men.

They cannot lead a sort, nor break the ocean's foam.

But their fervent prayers as incense rise, from earth and cottage.

The poor man and the wealthy all form the inner line,

Linked by a common sorrow in a brotherhood Divine.

You can hear old voices quaver, you can see the old line keep them tall.

Yet the land and honor call!

They pray, and who can measure such prayer's reaches might?

They know that the bairnies—she will dilate the right?

These lines were sent me for personal by one who strongly believes in the mighty power of prayer. They should be an encouragement to those, too few, who attend the daily noon-day prayer in St. Paul's.

There is a proposal in Australia to call the Pacific Anzac. A couple of letters, the initials of the official title of those who did the impossible on the cliff of Gallipoli, make a word with an heroic ring that spans the ocean. It is a word that is great and brave, even if we did not know its content; a fitting word to mark the Capital city of young Australia.

The naming of Anzac is a symptom of the fine spirit in which Australia and New Zealand have taken the realization of the rôle of the Empire, where in the name of their dead lie. In lesser people, grief might well have turned to anger; in the great, to a new path and sterner resolve. They have set an example to the world, not less by their temper and misfortune than by the valor of their troops, and given immortality to the word that ennobles them.

The Great Salt Lake in Utah, the Dead Sea in Palestine have no attractions for us. No one goes there for a refreshing water supply. You may float in either, but like swallows the passing carpet of life will not stay at ease. And why? Those lakes (false the ocean) have no outlet. Their waters are salt and leave the salt behind. It is a lake without a shore, tends to grow salt, so does life, and the pity of it is that the people who possess the elements of power and need an outlet to other fields of life. There are plodding people, most comfortable people to live with, who seem contented with life. It is comfort to them, living like human beings, the heart of a decaying tree. Better, surely, the torment of Niagara, than the quiet of the salt lake. Let us therefore, search out methods of discharge if we have been deprived of normal outlets, and let life's varying computations find ways to serve us, if not our other wise dominant energies. If we do not judge others, we may judge ourselves and our capacity for having an outlet, no matter how small it may be, whether great or small. We shall do well, however, to guard against the multitude of outlets, whose streams start from the same source, and be lost in the desert sands of waste land. We shall never get on, if we take it for granted that the world was made to afford one outlet to present lives, or that it can be made safe for our convenience and delight. It is a tough old world, this world of tide and flood, of chance, in which we live—and we must take care. There may not be much difference between the occupations of high and low, of rich and poor, outlets, but ultimately there will be a difference for every one's energy. The shallowest experience is deeper than the deepest, and every outlet may be a blessing which keeps us from growing bitter always.

I see that the Sunday newspaper speaks of the Tommies' claim to be fed with little respect. Some day or other the weary, heart-sick and heavy-laden want the church for other than recreation, and the rest. And the papers with war is all its dignity. The papers are full, and men tramp, tramp to the call of battle. There ought to be one place where the combatants believe that they are safe. That place is the church. Let us hope that the Government is capable of regaining her lines. No Germany will remain.

This may sound extravagant, but all that will result in the saving of millions spent on the eternal defensive, in more social and political tranches. Regarding the financial situation—if I were you, I would not be so anxious about a wave of prosperity follows every war, but I leave that to people twenty years younger, and accept the common belief that the world awaits us. But when the whole world is materially ruined, each nation will be as rich as its neighbor. In conclusion, I am a Christian. In Kipling says: "We shall see many nations, and the spectacle of central Europe annihilated like an estate for the benefit of France, Holland, etc., Serbia, Montenegro, Japan, Central New Zealand and Canada, South Africa, India and Belgium. Those who think that the world will not be rich those who do not will be no more Germany."

For a change in plans of economy let us have, as the Philadelphians had last Thursday week, a "Thrifty Day." A day on which every one works up to the bone to save some things. It does not mean that I have saved, so long as the saving is effected. The small boy begins by getting

dressed quicker than in the usual dressing time; if he should find he had made time for play, he might get into the habit of dressing quickly. And if he were a man, he might have more time to work. The mother may use a spoonful less of coffee or sugar, and, if the husband is a good man, he may do what he might accomplish in a year without undue suffering. The daughter might learn to cut down expenses on clothes, and to be content with less. She may go to business without smoking her cigar, or saving a car fare, and the husband may be able to do his share of saving. It is not necessary to suggest further ways to save, but there are few who could not put a tidy sum away, and they will be surprised to discover how rapidly their savings will accumulate, and may get into the habit of saving for business, for the house, for their children, for the church, for saving.

They are few who are not saving, but there are few who are not saving.

They will dilate the right?

They will dilate the

THE THEATRES

AND THOSE IN THE FOOTLIGHT GLOW

"THE NIGHT BEFORE."

The Scotch comedy, "The Night Before," which is to be presented at the Grand on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, is said to be exceptionally funny. Mr. John Thompson had the following to say: Harry Lauder singing at the Princess Theatre last week, and Harry Lauder's play, "The Night Before," will be followed by Harry Lauder jokes and Harry Lauder songs this week. "It will be like a bit of old Scotland to you, and I'm sure you'll be glad to hear that Harry Lauder, last week, in telling people about it. That was just what people thought about the play last night, and one lady, who had come from England, was heard to remark: 'I'm certain all those people are Scotch. Some of the names of the actors might be English, but if they're not all Scotch, they act like it.'

This domestic comedy, in three acts, began in the kitchen of old Rab Macbeth, a tall, thin, balding, burlybody, a very busy-body, telling old Rab and Mrs. Macbeth how brave Jimmie Morrison, a plumber, who was also a good singer, used to be, and how he was the life of a little hillside boy. Jimmie wanted to marry Beadle Macbeth, but Beadle's parents did not want him. Mrs. Morrison, who has been in the balance in favor of Jimmie, and the love of the young couple, and their courtship forms the pivot of all that happens.

Mrs. Twaddle kept the audience laughing whenever and as long as she was on the stage. Jessie Villars, who took the part of Beadle, did most of the others. Jimmie Morrison sang most of the songs, Beadsie joining in with his now and then, and Willie, who came in with his "I'm bound to Scotland, Beadsie," before the last scene ended.

Tartans, bagpipes, fiddles, old-fashioned music, anything recognisable as Scotch, including the interiors of the rooms, had their place on the stage during a large part of the evening, and even the Scotch cook who was asked to sing a song to express his sentiments: "Aye, something happens to me when I'm greatly surprised." "I'm bound to Scotland, Beadsie," was sung by Jimmie and Beadsie. When the operation of "heating up the bones" in the last act concluded everybody congratulated the Scotch cook who was asked to sing a song to the delight of the audience, "We All Go Home the Same Way."

CANADA'S FIGHTING FORCES.

Next Thursday, Friday and Saturday, twice daily, at 2.30 and 8.30 p.m.



MILIO, THE INIMITABLE, AT THE TEMPLE ALL NEXT WEEK.

The popular prices of 15 and 25 cents for children, and 15, 25 and 50 cents for evenings, will be charged, and should attract full houses throughout the engagement.

BARBARA WORTH.
A drama in four acts, based on Miss Gwendoline Baker and a strong supporting company, is booked to appear at the Grand on Monday night, Feb. 28th, for one performance.

CYRIL MAUDIE COMING.

No more admirable company of players than that which surrounds the distinguished English actor, Cyril Maude, who will be in Hamilton next season. Many of the members of Mr. Maude's supporting cast were with him in London, at the Playhouse, and many are already known to the public in this city. All lovers of the stage will be delighted to learn that Mr. Maude and his admirable group of players come to the Grand next month, and will give us a glimpse of the appealing comedy, "Grumpy."

THE WHITE FEATHER.

No more welcome announcement could have come than that "The White Feather," which completely captured Hamiltonians on its recent presentation, is to return for another engagement in March. Once again, while there comes along something so unmistakably clever and well done in a legitimate way, that it seizes and holds the imagination, it is done with such skill and artistry that it is clean and simply dramatic without the aid of the fleshly or the sensuous. In the case of "The White Feather," in its entirety and by acting it deserves to rank with the best the local stage has ever offered.

MISCHA ELMAN.

The greatest sensation in the violin world was the series of concerts given by Mischa Elman in Europe. A youth of sixteen, he was at that time, and undoubtedly is still, the acknowledged world as the most phenomenal genius of the violin that had been known in many years. This young Russian boy alone carried a violin on his shoulders, and he has never been equalled in his artistry. After his return to America, he has performed in the United States and Canada, and that was in 1914. Since it is now reading for the public to hear of the tremendous success that followed the tour of the young genius from coast to coast. After playing all over the country where he will offer the most interesting pictures ever presented to the public when Canada's Fighting Forces will be in town, he will appear at the Grand. Fred. P. Wells, a returned prisoner from Germany, will lecture on these pictures, and the following is an extract from his talk: "Cyril Maude, a giant Fred. P. Wells, a returned prisoner from Germany, who lost his arm during the fighting at Jutland, when the Germans made a raid for their country where he will live there for the rest of his life, was last night invited to the Royal Box at the Royal Theatre and received a standing ovation from the Comptroller, Princess Patricia and royal party. His Royal Highness expressed his pleasure at the returns of the Canadian soldiers after giving a short talk on the life of the Canadian prisoners of war in Germany."

SIR SAM HUGHES, AS SEEN IN "CANADA'S FIGHTING FORCES" AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, NEXT.

pearing in more than one hundred and fifty cities. It is now announced that Elman will visit this city. His fortune from concerts and royalties on his tour of Europe, is estimated at a net income of over \$100,000 a year, and it is estimated that his travels during the past ten years have carried him around the world. His first concert appearance in this city is next Wednesday evening at the Grand Opera house, and the program will doubtless be provided by one of the most famous able audiences of the season. Seats go on sale next Monday.

"THE WINNERS."

When one looks over the cast of "The Winners," he is led to believe

of "The Paper."

now step toward film interest and perfection. Now a young and promising Canadian upon the plans of the world's greatest diplomats in the theme of "The Leah," produced by Phillip Oppenheimer for the screen, "The Prince of Monte Carlo," the Thursday attraction for Canada's Fighting Forces. The intrigues of European diplomats and their kindred as related in the present work were prophesied nearly two years ago by Mr. Oppenheimer in this gripping story. Theodore Roberts and George Bruns are the leading stars in the stellar roles. Friday and Saturday Marguerite Clark will be seen in Mark Twain's master work, "The Prince and the Pauper."

SCENE FROM "THE WINNERS," AT THE SAVOY ALL NEXT WEEK.



SCENE FROM "THE WINNERS," AT THE SAVOY ALL NEXT WEEK.

that instead of going to see a unique show, he is going to visit a real 22 musical comedy. A perusal of the program shows Eddie Moore and Eddie Scalfoni, two comedians of equal character. A valuable addition to the show is Miss Alva McGill, who makes her first appearance in the circuit from the sun-drenched vaudeville town of Miami. Miss Edmond, the little firefly soubrette, has seen the lights of many cities, and Eddie Lee, a girl dancer, and Lee, dancer do late, who have just closed with a most successful and extensive tour of the west, are bound to be a great success. Who would know locate the champion oil, second to none. Others who have prominent parts in the cast are Helen Horton, Eddie Lloyd, Eddie Pritchard, Eddie Pritchard and Edna Lee; while Eddie Lloyd, the gentle juvenile straight man, is the foil for all the comedy. Under the direction of Eddie Moore and Scalfoni, this cast has produced one of the best shows of the season on the circuit of the Columbia wheel.

In getting real beauty made for the chorus, a kaleidoscopic musical range is called. All new songs are written and one following another in rapid order.

The usual matinee will prevail.

ADANAC QUARTETTE.

The now celebrated Adanac Quartette (Misses Gwendoline Baker, Geo. Dixon, Arthur Blight and Ruthie McDonald) will make its first appearance in Hamilton at the Macbeth Street Auditorium on Saturday evening, April 21. The program will render Stainer's "Crucifixion," and the quartet will be heard in solo and concert numbers.

LITERARY PROGRAMME.

It is an unusual and most pleasant programme of features that the Lyric offers fr the coming week. On Monday and Tuesday the ever-welcome Charlie Chaplin will be shown in a two-reel comedy, entitled "Heads or Tails," and the girls will have fun and laughs. "A Night in the Show." On the same bill "The Dust Devils," mother of all popular V. L. S. E. features will be shown, with Eddie Storey and Antonio Moreno in the leading roles.

Egyptian. The "Duke of Egypt" thus far in originality. There are several reels of various scenes. There is the glory and pomp of the Ancient East, the sparkle and dash of the modern. Picturesque and vividly original, this brilliant Vingraph blue ribbon feature marks a

FALLIS AND HIS CONVERSATION WITH THOMPSON

Macdonald Wanted to Know if Fallis Spoke the Truth as to Thompson's Talk.

SAM HEDGED.

Thompson Told Fallis That His Intervention in the Matter Was Improper.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Declarations by J. R. Fallis, Conservative candidate and horse purchaser of Peel County, and horse purchaser of Peel County, were before Parliament this afternoon. On the orders of the day, Mr. E. M. Macdonald directed the Government's attention to a press report of the nomination proceedings for the Feb. by-election for the Ontario riding of Guelph, in which Mr. Fallis was credited with calling the electors of that riding that Mr. John Thompson, K.C., counsel for the Government, in the investigations by Sir Charles Davidson, had assured him (Fallis), after the investigation of his operations, that, while as a member of the Legislature he had been injudicious, the investigation had been a full and frank one, and there was no possibility of legal action against him.

The Minister who has to do with this matter, he said, was told that he did not know Fallis. "I know Mr. Thompson personally, and have a very high regard for him," said a very amiable Fallis. "Knowing him as I do, I cannot believe that he would make any statement in advance of the commissioners' finding. I have a very high regard for Mr. Thompson, and I trust the House will accept my right to know whether he is correctly reported. I would therefore like to know who has to do with this matter. The Minister who has to do with this matter, he said, was told that he did not know Fallis. "I know Mr. Thompson personally, and have a very high regard for him," said a very amiable Fallis. "Knowing him as I do, I cannot believe that he would make any statement in advance of the commissioners' finding. I have a very high regard for Mr. Thompson, and I trust the House will accept my right to know whether he is correctly reported. I would therefore like to know who has to do with this matter. 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Mason & Risch Pianos

"From Factory to Home"

THIRTY BRANCH STORES

HEAD OFFICE & FACTORIES, TORONTO

The Mason & Risch organization has occupied its head position as "Builders of Canada's First and Foremost Piano" because of the unequalled appreciation and continued satisfaction with which its instruments are received.

Besides possessing a known intrinsic value, the Mason & Risch Piano is distinguished for its incomparable beauty and individuality, while each piano may be regarded as the unique Masterpiece Art in its highest development.

MASON & RISCH LIMITED
117 EAST KING STREET, HAMILTON

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

The I. O. D. E., and Its Junior Branch Applies for Dominion Incorporation.

LASH FOR BRUT
A noted Circus Performer Dies of Blood Poisoning Contracted 10 Years Ago.

General Louis has arranged for a revision of recruiting methods to recruit men for the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Corp. Gordon Galloway, a brilliant Toronto university student, was killed in France.

The raising of an American Battalion, the 21st, in Winnipeg, has been authorized.

Alfred and Dallas were sentenced in London in connection with the passport frauds.

Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, charged a scandal in the United States.

Dr. Goldsmith, returned from the front, emphasized necessity of good food in the men in the trenches.

Austrian prisoners, held during the war, have given up five per cent of their earnings to farmers in northern clay belt.

Montreal is authorized by the Quebec Legislature Private Bills Committee to spend \$2,000,000, payable in twenty years.

The body of Dowler Freeman, Jr., a graduate of McGill College, was found hanging from a tree in Lower Dufferin, Que., some days ago.

Premier William Morris Hughes of Australia, won in a member of the Privy Council Cabinet, and participated in a Cabinet meeting.

Frank Fry, an engineer, was instantaneously killed when his head was caught in a steel door during an excavation for the new Simpson building in Mutual street, Toronto.

A bill to increase the capital stock of the C. & C. W. R. from \$400,000 to \$4,500,000 was held up by the Private Bills Committee.

Application is being made to Parliament for a bill to amend the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire and the Children of the Empire (Junior branch), for patriotic purposes.

Blood-poisoning, the result of having stepped on a rusty nail ten years ago, led to the death of Antonio Lora, of Toledo, 72 years old.

He was for thirty years a figure in the circus world.

The Dutch steamer Alphard arrived at New York with the captain and crew of the schooner Mabel D. Hines, abandoned in a sinking condition after a losing battle of forty days with pirates.

The Port Arthur Evening Chronicle, Liberal, and The Daily News, Conservative, will appear as one paper under the name of the Daily News Chronicle.

It will be independent in politics.

At the meeting of the Hamilton County and City Council, the Canadian Patriotic Fund for 1916 and also eight-tenths of the mill on the equalized assessment, or \$9,269 to the 14th over-riding mill, was voted.

/ Michael Austin died Thursday at his home in London at the age of sixty-one. He was born in Cork and was a man of great energy. He travelled to Canada from 1882 to 1900. He was active in Irish politics and served on the London Commission.

Isabel, Dorothy, a young colour woman, confessed to Judge S. C. in Montreal that she had quarreled with Mr. G. H. Matthews, the aged widower, and that he had threatened her, and taken her by the throat.

Two men, at hard labor in Kingston and twenty miles away, were sent to prison for life, and given a flogging, given to them, by Judge Dromgoole, of Sandwich. Garvey was convicted of an offence against a seven-year-old girl, while his companion, a boy of 14, was given ten lashes for a similar offence.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Executive passed a resolution declaring that the time had come for the Dominion-wide prohibition, abolition of the Saskatchewan liquor stores and the taking of a referendum to that end. It also called for the sending of a deputation of the S. G. A. Exec. to act for provincial prohibition possible.

REINSES ITS BUSINESS.

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—Official notice is given that the Canadian Fire Insurance Co. of New York, mutual insurance company, has accepted a premium of \$1,000,000 from the Ontario Assuranc Co. of Toronto. The Canadian Company will apply on May 10 to the Minister of Finance for a bill to be introduced into the House of Commons to give effect to the proposal. Any amount less than \$1,000,000 will be paid by the Finance Minister. Any amount more will be paid by the Canadian Fire.

Wrong.—The fellow who always wants to borrow money is a misleader. Hartman, the author of the book, has no knowledge of the fellow who never has

THE CANADIANS' NO MAN'S LAND

British Correspondent Visits Our Trenches at the Front.

High Prairie Given Territory is Now "Canada."

As the mist and rain descended and the hours passed, we trudged on the plodding journey to the front, the planes, a horizon from 200 to 300 yards, all that a man needs. Down there in the clouds the German aeroplane was a tiny speck.

On Thursday, Sept. 1, 1915, we were told that the communication trench in the south of Bulgaria to the north of Varna, which had been held by the Turks since the fall of Erzerum, had been captured by the Bulgarians.

On Friday, Sept. 2, 1915, we were told that the Germans had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Saturday, Sept. 3, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Sunday, Sept. 4, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Monday, Sept. 5, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Thursday, Sept. 8, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Friday, Sept. 9, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Saturday, Sept. 10, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Sunday, Sept. 11, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Monday, Sept. 12, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Thursday, Sept. 15, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Friday, Sept. 16, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Saturday, Sept. 17, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Sunday, Sept. 18, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Monday, Sept. 19, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Thursday, Sept. 22, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Friday, Sept. 23, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Saturday, Sept. 24, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Sunday, Sept. 25, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Monday, Sept. 26, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Thursday, Sept. 29, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Friday, Sept. 30, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Saturday, Oct. 1, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Sunday, Oct. 2, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

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On Monday, Oct. 10, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Thursday, Oct. 13, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Friday, Oct. 14, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Saturday, Oct. 15, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Sunday, Oct. 16, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Monday, Oct. 17, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Thursday, Oct. 20, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Friday, Oct. 21, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Saturday, Oct. 22, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Sunday, Oct. 23, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Monday, Oct. 24, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Thursday, Oct. 27, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Friday, Oct. 28, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Saturday, Oct. 29, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Sunday, Oct. 30, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Monday, Oct. 31, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Thursday, Nov. 3, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Friday, Nov. 4, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Saturday, Nov. 5, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Sunday, Nov. 6, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Monday, Nov. 7, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Thursday, Nov. 10, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Friday, Nov. 11, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Saturday, Nov. 12, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Sunday, Nov. 13, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Monday, Nov. 14, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Thursday, Nov. 17, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Friday, Nov. 18, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Saturday, Nov. 19, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

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On Monday, Nov. 21, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

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On Saturday, Nov. 26, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Sunday, Nov. 27, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

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On Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Thursday, Dec. 1, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Friday, Dec. 2, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Saturday, Dec. 3, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Sunday, Dec. 4, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Monday, Dec. 5, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Thursday, Dec. 8, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Friday, Dec. 9, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Saturday, Dec. 10, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

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On Friday, Dec. 30, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Saturday, Dec. 31, 1915, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Sunday, Jan. 1, 1916, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Monday, Jan. 2, 1916, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1916, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1916, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Thursday, Jan. 5, 1916, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Friday, Jan. 6, 1916, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Saturday, Jan. 7, 1916, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Sunday, Jan. 8, 1916, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

On Monday, Jan. 9, 1916, we were told that the Bulgarians had captured the village of the Black Sea and Aegean seas.

